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KIKKAWA GRANTED DOUBLE PROMOTION FOR HIS SERVICES

Eighth Destroyer Flotilla and Reinforcement Unit Cited for Distinguished Service

Commander Kiyoshi Kikkawa who, as commander of a destroyer, eliminated an enemy cruiser in a battle off Guadalcanal on September 4, 1942, was posthumously promoted two ranks to rear-admiral, it was announced in a Navy Ministry communique at 3 p.m. Monday.

It was also announced that the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla, which had participated in the surprise attack on Bali Island on February 19, 1942, received a citation from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet and the matter was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. The citation said:

"Citation: Eighth Destroyer Flotilla:—On February 19, 1942, at the time of our surprise attack on Bali Island, the above encountered two enemy cruisers in the Lombok Straits and more than five destroyers which came to try and prevent our force from landing on the island and in the battle that ensued it valiantly fought against heavy odds and sank four destroyers and damaged and caused to flee two cruisers and one destroyer. Moreover, it towed comrade ships that had been damaged in the fray and brought them safely back in the face of terrific enemy air attacks in broad daylight. It rendered outstanding services wherefore this citation is hereby issued. December 8, 1942, Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet."

Another citation was granted a reinforcement unit that had participated in the Guadalcanal convoying operations on November 30, 1942 and the matter brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. The citation said:

"Citation: Reinforcement Unit:—On the night of November 30, 1942, the above, while engaged in convoying operations for Guadalcanal Island, sighted a powerful enemy force off Lunga. Without hesitation it conducted a determined attack against heavy odds and dealt a crushing blow to that force, thereby manifesting the traditional spirit of the Japanese destroyer squadron. Its services are outstanding wherefore this citation is hereby issued. September 15, 1942, Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet."

The Navy Ministry the same day published the proclamation issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet regarding the outstanding services rendered by the late Commander Kiyoshi Kikkawa in the series of fierce battles he fought since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Proclamation: Commander Kiyoshi Kikkawa, Destroyer Commander:—The above took part in the campaigns in Malai and the former Netherlands East Indies as commander of the destroyer X X until April, 1942. On February 20, he dealt a crushing blow to the enemy fleet in the battle off Bali Island and was cited for distinguished service.

"In May the same year he was put in command of the destroyer X X and participated in the campaign against Midway. In August he was assigned to the Solomons area, to undertake the convoying of transports for Guadalcanal Island and the protecting of the Army units when landing. On September 4, while directing his own and comrade ships in bombarding an enemy airdrome, he encountered an enemy cruiser unit and routed it. On November 12, he fought in the Third Battle of the Solomons in command of a raiding unit and was again cited for gallantry in action.

In December, he was placed in command of the up-to-date destroyer X X and assigned to convoying duties and mopping up enemy submarines. In November, 1943, his destroyer was incorporated into the Southeastern Unit and he was assigned to the convoying of transports to Torokina. While engaged in convoying operations he encountered an enemy fleet in the seas west of Buka on November 24 and in the battle that ensued he was killed in action. He set an example to the rest of the Navy by his loyalty and selfless gallantry, fighting against heavy odds by sheer strength of spirit that nothing could daunt. In recognition of his outstanding services, I hereby proclaim to the entire Fleet this mark of recognition for his exemplary actions that they may live on in the hearts of the Fleet's officers and men. March 1, 1943. Commander-in-Chief, Combined Fleet."

The late Rear-Admiral Kikkawa was born in 1900 in Hiroshima City and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922. He was made second sub-lieutenant the following year and in 1925 he was commissioned for duty on Mine Sweeper No. 3.

In December 1927, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and assigned as chief gunner and divisional officer on board Destroyer No. 11.

In November 1934, he was made commander of the destroyer Sumire. The following year, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander and assigned as commander and concurrently divisional officer of the torpedo boat Chokai.

In December 1936, he was made commander of the destroyer Harukaze and in November 1940, became commander of Destroyer XX.

1,347 Priests Dead In Enemy Attacks, Vatican Discloses

Special

LISBON, April 28.—The first detailed casualty list issued by the Vatican on April 25 revealed 1,347 priests, monks and nuns including two bishops were killed during the anti-Axis air attacks on Palermo, Naples, Milan, Padua, Ferrara, Siena, Luca, Monte Cassino and Castel Gandolfo. The announcement said that 47 nuns were torn to pieces in one single attack on Castel Gandolfo. Moreover, 247 churchgoers in the mountain town of Urbana were killed when enemy planes attacked them. The report added that the material damage done to church property in all the towns runs into several million lires.

ADM. ARIMA DIES OF ILLNESS; WAS 84

Hailing From Wakayama Prefecture, Late Naval Officer, Retired, Had Brilliant Career

Privy Councillor Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, former Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine, who had been confined to bed since April 1 due to acute pneumonia, died at 1 p.m. Monday at the Naval Medical College Hospital at Tsukiji. He was 84 years old.

Hailing from Wakayama Prefecture, the late Admiral was appointed Second Sub-Lieutenant in 1888. He assumed the posts of the Chief-of-Staff of the Second Fleet of the Imperial Japanese Navy, principal of the Naval Gunnery School and the Naval Academy, member of the Admirals' Council, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet and the Director-General of the Naval Educational Headquarters.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, the late Admiral, then a Captain, was senior staff-officer to Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and also was commander of the Naval forces for the blockade of Port Arthur. He was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite for his distinguished service in the same war. He also served the Emperor Meiji as Imperial Aide-de-Camp. He was promoted to Admiral in 1920 and was placed on the reserve list in 1926.

After retiring from active service, the late Admiral Arima served as the Chief Priest of the Meiji Shrine for three terms and was also president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps.

In hearing of his serious conditions, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased on Monday to present a gift of wine to the Admiral. The gift was conferred upon the deceased through an Imperial messenger dispatched to the Naval Medical College Hospital at 12:30 p.m. the same day.

QUEBEC DISAPPROVES MOVE

Legislature Against Sending Conscripted Canadians Overseas

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Unyielding disapproval of any move to send conscripted Canadians overseas was expressed by the Quebec provincial legislature by a vote of 55 to five expressed on April 26, according to a Quebec report.

The vote was taken on the motion offered by Rene Chaloult, who said that conscription was instituted in Canada because there was supposed to be a danger of invasion and declared that danger no longer exists.

CHUNGKING DISUNITY CLEARLY REVEALED BY YANK MAGAZINE

Americans Being Played for Suckers by Chinese, Says Life's Correspondent

Special

LISBON, April 30.—An illustrated article entitled, "Life Looks At China," by Theodore White in Life magazine's May 1 issue knocks out the fantastic views prevailing in the minds of many Americans as to Chungking's "invaluable" part in the prosecution of the war against Japan.

According to a dispatch received from New York, White, who returned to the United States after five years in East Asia as a Life correspondent, declared that the suppression of Chiang Kai-shek's book, "China's Destiny," for foreign consumption was a symbol of the tendency of the Chungking regime to prevent the public in the Western world from acquiring a full and accurate idea of what went on behind the great blockade. White said that the Chungking nationalists are "rotten from skin to soul beyond redemption."

He stressed that too many Americans are under the Madame Chiang Kai-shek myth that "all Chinese are noble in spirit and governed by courtly statesmen who, like herself, are inspired by a philosophical blend of Confucianism and Christianity" and believed that there is no corruption and disunity.

Yanks Are Suckers

He pointed out that the Americans are "being played for suckers by Chungking" which seeks to accumulate the aid received from the United States against the "inevitable day of civil war" with the Chinese Communists.

America's responsibility for Chungking's deterioration has been great, he stated, stating that there has been hatred and bitterness among intelligent Chinese toward foreign businessmen who treated them like coolies.

White continued that many Americans are still under the "treaty port legend" which holds that the Chinese are possessed of negative characteristics and have to be treated as an inferior race and beaten and cowed by gunboats and arms.

The failure of the United States to keep its promise to break the blockade by Japan, White declared, is one of the biggest factors for Chungking's deteriorated position. The blockade, he asserted, has caused a breakdown of Chungking transportation resulting in a paralysis of the whole Chungking system of internal economic exchange. He pointed out that this meant famine in certain places and that centralized Chungking control over the provinces dwindled daily. "The glory of the Chungking armies," he said, "lies not in their battles but in the fact that they exist at all for they have fought few battles in the past three years."

Small Arms Output

White went on to say that the "blockade leaves Chungking lacking copper alloy, steel, and electro-generative equipment and consequently the arms and ammunition production is pitifully small," adding that the shortages of arms and ammunition made Chungking generals avoid battles.

Touching on the problem of inflation, he said that it is a serious menace to the Chungking people's livelihood and their resistance against Japan, not so much for purely economic reasons but because of its moral consequences. As an instance he pointed out that an American relief representative was forced to pay a bribe of thousands of dollars to a certain official in order to transport grain for famine sufferers in Kwangtung.

White declared that another important factor in Chungking's deterioration is the cynicism among those in Chungking because of the inability of the United States to carry out its often made promises.

Meanwhile, another American commentator, Demaree Bess, writer for the Saturday Evening Post, unreservedly exposed Chungking's weakness and unreliability as an ally, according to a Philadelphia dispatch dated April 27 reaching Lisbon.

In a biting comment, Bess declared: "Chungking has few if any attributes of a great Power. She possesses no modern army, navy or air force. She has no heavy industry and very little war industry and the people under the Chungking regime today are not united."

Germans Fete Labor Day

About 400 German residents in Tokyo and Yokohama gathered at the German Embassy Monday morning and celebrated the German National Labor Day. Following the address delivered by Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, a concert of German songs and marches was given by the Navy Band under the direction of Bandmaster Lieutenant-Commander Seigo Naito. Photo shows the German residents enjoying the music furnished by the Navy Band.

2ND FRONT FAILURE WORRYING BRITISH

People See Gloomy Outlook as Government Pushes Stringent Measures for War

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—An atmosphere of extreme tension now prevails on both sides of the Strait of Dover in anticipation of the establishment of a second front on the European continent, which may lead to a decisive struggle between the anti-Axis nations and Germany.

During the past month, extraordinary measures have been taken by Britain, auguring the approach of the moment for the launching of wide-scale operations against the Fortress of Europe. Following the prohibition on movements of foreign diplomats, in and out of the country, the ban has been extended to include all the people residing in Great Britain, as from midnight of April 27. Hence, the nation is now in a state of practical seclusion.

On the pretext that U-boats are engaged in espionage activities in the waters of Eire, the traffic between North Ireland and Britain, as already reported, has been restricted since last month.

Beginning April 1, all persons were prohibited from entering a 10-mile restricted zone along the south coast of Britain. This was immediately followed by the suspension of air mail service to neutral countries, the restriction on the sending of British newspapers to the outside world and the suspension of telephonic communication with Eire. Effective from April 18, all foreign diplomatic officials in Britain have been prohibited from using cipher or codes in telegraphic reports to their homeland, with the exception of the United States and Soviet diplomats. This move has caused a great deal of trouble to the affected envoys, especially the Swiss Legation which is now diplomatically representing many other nations.

It may be viewed that Britain, in enforcing such extraordinary measures, is merely trying to mislead Germany, but on the other hand, we cannot overlook the cold fact that the anti-Axis leaders are now in a position where they are compelled to attempt a formation of the second front without further delay. They have been postponing the fulfillment of their promise to the Soviet Union for the past two years and unless they are willing to give Moscow a free hand in European affairs, as well as ignore the lowering of the fighting morale of their own people, the Anglo-Americans must now launch into action.

P.I. DETERMINATION VOICED BY VARGAS

Will Spare No Sacrifice to Achieve E. Asia Ideal, Envoy Declares at Banquet

The unwavering determination of the Philippine Republic to overcome all obstacles and spare no sacrifices for the achievement of the great ideal of Greater East Asia as proclaimed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia was voiced by Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas at a banquet jointly sponsored by the East Asia Economic Council, the Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies, the Tokyo Bankers Club, the Japan Economic Federation, the Japan Industrial Club, the Japan Trade Promotion Society, the All-Japan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies and the Trust Companies' Association at the Imperial Hotel Monday.

Ambassador Vargas' speech, in gist, follows:

It was only yesterday that the Special Gratitude Mission sent by the Republic of the Philippines to the mighty and magnanimous Empire of Japan left these shores after successfully fulfilling its duty of honor and affection. To the expressions of heartfelt gratitude which they made in the name of the Government and People of the Republic of the Philippines, for the recognition and guarantee extended by Japan to our national independence, I can only add on this occasion the renewed assurance of my own profound feelings of sympathy and admiration for your great nation and my deep appreciation of your open-hearted welcome and hospitality tonight, a welcome and hospitality which I have received in such abundance in this land of sincerity, understanding, and Oriental fraternity.

In a true sense, therefore, we have progressed from gratitude to conviction. We have gone beyond the expression of thanks for favors received to a feeling of determination to achieve new and greater bounties through our own efforts, united with those of Japan and the other Oriental nations. We have turned our eyes resolutely from the pleasant spectacle of your generosity in the past to the inspiring vision of our unstinted collaboration in the future. Our hands are no longer outstretched to ask; they grasp your hands firmly in the clasp of heartfelt amity, all-inclusive alliance, and common fate.

In such a spirit we need not fear for the days to come. Whatever betide, we can conquer all obstacles, dissipate all misunderstandings, reconcile all differences, compose all disagreements, repel all attacks, and work together, with one will and one heart, to attain that happy state of co-existence and co-prosperity, in peace and moral justice, which is the common ideal of all Orientals in this war.

It is therefore with high hearts and inflexible wills that we look forward to the day when all the vast and varied treasures of East Asia, organized, developed, and expanded by the inexhaustible human energies of one billion East Asians under the leadership of Japan, will pour a rich harvest into the lives of each and everyone of us and our children and our children's children.

Such is the vision of the future which today inspires the Filipinos together with the Japanese and the other peoples of Greater East Asia. To this vision, which will inevitably come true, if we face the future with unity, confidence, and resolution; to this happy day, which will surely dawn, if all of us, Japanese and Filipinos and other East Asians struggle and work together in mutual trust, respect, and assistance, for the final victory of Japan and her allies; I ask you now to drink a toast, with the expression of my best wishes for the continued success of your organizations and for their able and fruitful participation in the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

129 ENEMY PLANES BAGGED OVER BERLIN BY GERMAN DEFENSE

Include 121 Four-Engined U.S. Bombers During Attack on Reich Capital on Saturday

Special

BERLIN, April 30.—The number of American planes shot down in the course of Saturday's noon attack against Berlin has increased to 129 which include 121 four-engined bombers according to the latest count.

The big air battle which developed over Berlin and central Germany yesterday noon was described by authoritative military quarters as a definite defeat of the American long-distance fighters.

Tactics of the Americans of sending strong fighter formations along with the bombers for the latter's protection was yesterday more conspicuous than ever.

Battle Is Described

In a straight flight, the enemy formation pushed on in several waves from the northwest in an eastern direction against the Elbe River, while closed masses of long-distance fighters headed the whole formation of planes and were obviously meant to open the way for the bombers.

But suddenly to the west of the Elbe, mass attacks were started by German fighters simultaneously from different directions. One and two-engined German machines in large-scale pincer-like march rushed against the bombers at the moment when their foremost group had slowed down in order to get closer together. The German fighters had broken through the barrage of American fighters at several points and directly attacked the bombers. Although the American fighters placed curtains of fire around themselves, they could not intercept the speedy mass attacks by the German fighters.

The defeat of the American bombers could not be averted in this most gigantic air battle that ever took place over central Germany when their long-distance fighters had not succeeded in regaining the control of the air.

Meanwhile, strong activity of the Luftwaffe on all fronts was one of the features of the week end, reports Walter Plato, Transocean military correspondent.

On the Eastern Front, numerous squadrons were up in the air and planes aiding the German troops in the Jassy area were particularly successful, he said.

Supply Dumps Blasted

At the same time, Nettuno beachhead had one of its fiercest air attacks on Saturday. In cooperation with the German ground batteries, German battle planes and fast bombers attacked anti-Axis supply dumps hidden in the forest under-growth of Padiglione. Fires and detonations lasting until Sunday showed that the attacks were successful.

He also declared that targets on the British coast especially concentrations of shipping were bombed at Bristol, Portsmouth and Plymouth.

On the other hand, he added, huge defensive successes scored by the Germans when Berlin was attacked by American planes on Saturday is viewed here as further proof of the undiminished strength of the German air force.

His Majesty Listens To Lecture by Yuki On Wartime Finance

His Majesty the Emperor graciously listened to a discourse on wartime finance respectfully delivered by Toyotaro Yuki, adviser to the Cabinet, the Finance Ministry, and the Bank of Japan, for one hour from 2 p.m. Monday at the Hall of Learning within the Imperial Palace. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were permitted to attend the event. His Imperial Majesty, despite the pressure of military and political affairs, is graciously solicitous for the nation's financial conditions, it is respectfully understood.

MORE INDIANS JOIN AZAD HIND FORCES

Native Soldiers Tell of Ludicrous Propaganda Fed Them By British

By J. NOGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST KOHIMA FRONT, April 29.—A distinctive characteristic of the present Indian campaign of the Japanese Forces is that whereas the enemy fighting power declines at an accelerated tempo as the Japanese drive further into Indian territory, the Japanese military strength is being increasingly bolstered with the participation of Indian native soldiers who have awakened to the cause of the Japanese and Azad Hind Allied Units.

In view of the fact that increasing numbers of native soldiers have been casting in their lot with the Japanese Forces and the Azad Hind units, the enemy is trying to convince the Indian soldiers among the rank and file of the Anglo-Indian forces that the Japanese are barbarians. The enemy propaganda is so preposterous as to describe the Japanese to be "pigmies less than four feet in height."

The Indian soldiers are told that the Japanese can hop about among trees like monkeys and can remain under water for several hours. "They are a fierce race who will murder war prisoners in the most bloody way," the slanderous enemy propaganda claims. "The airplanes and ships which the Japanese are using are all imports from foreign countries. Trains and street-cars have been in operation in Japan only for a few years. The mode of living is still in the primitive stage as the Japanese live in houses built of paper and straw which are rebuilt every time an earthquake occurs. They are a very active race and work hard like ants." Such is the ludicrously distorted picture of the Japanese presented before the Indian soldiers by the British authorities.

A group of native soldiers that joined the Japanese Forces on April 19 when an enemy position southwest of Kohima was taken were very much surprised to see the Japanese for the first time, for the Japanese soldiers looked very much like themselves.

"The Japanese and we are brothers of the same blood," said the native soldiers. "We must forge the independence of India hand-in-hand with the Japanese Forces and also save Nepal, our motherland, from British oppression."

One of the Indian soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese remarked:

"The British told us that the Japanese are barbarous and kill the prisoners of war in hot water boiled in the drums which are always kept ready for the purpose in Japanese positions. I have now learned that this was a lie, pure and simple. The Japanese soldiers are brave and kind and have an ample sense of humor."

Another soldier confessed that he had never heard of the Indian National Army. "I received a pleasant surprise when I found men of my native district among the soldiers of the Indian National Army. Parallel with the movement for the freedom of India, we must strive to liberate our native land, Nepal. Because the intellectual level of the Gurkhas is very low, we think it necessary to invite educators from Japan when Nepal becomes independent."

FOE EAST OF PALEL STARTS RETREATING UNDER OUR ATTACKS

Units of Azad Hind Fauj Advance to Point to Impede Enemy's Withdrawal

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 30.—Having failed in their desperate counter-attacks, the main body of the 20th Division and a part of the 23rd Division of the British-Indian army, numbering about 12,000, who were struggling east of Palel, started a general retreat on the night of April 28.

In the enemy's frantic efforts to flee, the area surrounding Palel has been a scene of utter confusion. Against these routed enemy forces, crack Japanese Units, securing various heights, vigorously bombarded and inflicted tremendous damage on the enemy. The X X Unit penetrated a corner of the 4562 Height, two kilometers northwest of Tengnopal, while the X X Unit succeeded in detouring to the rear of the enemy position at Saibom.

Staging furious attacks, the Japanese dealt a death blow to the enemy of about 3,000, possessing two 15 m.m. cannons, eight 12 m.m. howitzers, seven mountain-guns and trench mortars, who have been routed in the district between Saibom-Shenamu and the 4562 Height after losing their retreating route.

Having advanced to a point west of Farruban, 10 kilometers east of Palel, the X X Unit of the Japanese Forces are now smashing the stubborn resistance of the enemy on the spot.

On the other hand, another Japanese Unit is staging furious bombardments on a powerful enemy force of about 1,000 with eight cannons on the Minta Wanji Road.

Acting in unison with the Japanese, troops of the Azad Hind Fauj advanced to X X to stem the withdrawal of the big enemy columns.

With the situation having been developed in favor of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, an annihilative battle of Palel has now reached its peak.

Enemy Confused
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 30.—The defensive structure of Imphal, strategic center of the Fourth Corps of the British-Indian army, is now about to collapse from a corner of Palel, causing consternation and confusion to the enemy troops in the Imphal basin.

Having contemplated a forced break-through on the Kohima-Imphal Road against the first firing line troops of the Japanese Forces in the sector north of Palel, the enemy repeatedly counter-attacked with vigor but was frustrated by the Japanese on each occasion.

On the morning of April 28, the enemy concentrating its tank and artillery formations under cover of airplanes attempted to penetrate through the X X sector and launched a grand-scale sortie upon our positions on the northern and western sides of the X X area. Contacting them with fierce bombardments, the Japanese levelled the enemy artillery columns after engaging in vigorous battles, destroying and setting ablaze seven tanks. As a result of this terrific cannonade, large fires broke out in X X hamlet and X X.

Drive Facilitated
By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, April 29.—The great contribution made by the Japanese Units which firmly maintained the Buthidaung-Maungdaw line in the face of vigorous attacks of three enemy divisions thereby facilitating the drive of their comrade forces into the Imphal valley cannot be exaggerated.

Not only did these Units secure under their control the strategic line between Buthidaung and Maungdaw for the period of two months, but also completely annihilated an enemy division and put to rout two others, thus gravely menacing the enemy's defense line along the Indo-Burmese border and facilitating the launching of the present Imphal campaign.

These Units, it may be recalled, annihilated the main body of the enemy 14th Division and a large part of the 26th Division in their masterly detour movement along the Arakan range in the spring of

last year and subsequently established a solid defense position against the general offensive of the enemy forces which was expected to be launched with the close of the rainy season.

The enemy counter-offensive was launched at the outset of this year in concert with the active troop movements in the Fukawng area. The enemy forces started their drive from the Naaf River and advanced to the Mayu River across the Mayu mountain ranges. To the Maungdaw sector which was being defended by small strength of the Japanese Forces the enemy concentrated the entire 5th Division, while to Buthidaung the main body of the 7th Division was deployed.

While the enemy headquarters was loudly propagandizing the recapture of Akyab, the Japanese remained inactive, in the meanwhile accumulating their fighting potentiality. With the chance for a decisive battle ripe, the Japanese opened a vigorous campaign, reducing the British 7th Division at the Sinzeiwwa Basin in no time.

Simultaneously with the Sinzeiwwa operations, the Imperial Japanese Forces deployed a part of their military strength against the British 5th Division which had been detailed for the rescue of the encircled 7th Division. Alarmed by the subsequent annihilation of the 7th Division, the enemy deployed the Anglo-Indian 26th Division to the Buthidaung sector, while the 15th Army Corps attempted to penetrate the Japanese defense line.

Having readjusted their front lines in the face of the large-scale enemy offensive, the Japanese met the persistent enemy attacks carried out by land, naval and air units, meanwhile availing themselves of good chances to carry out daring assaults into the rear positions of the enemy.

In the ensuing "bleeding" operations, the Japanese inflicted upon the enemy the losses consisting of 12,300 enemy dead left behind, 760 war prisoners, 142 guns and 400 tanks and armored cars either captured or destroyed.

While the enemy was thus concentrating his strength on these fronts, other Japanese Units successfully drove a forceful wedge into the Imphal valley through the central Indo-Burmese border, later threatening not only the Ledo Road but also the powerful enemy air base, Chittagong.

Japanese Smash Enemy
By S. HASEGAWA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 29.—Persistent counter-attacks by numerically superior enemy forces are being beaten off by the Japanese Units which conquered the enemy stronghold at Kangratongi and surged on to Sengumai. Furious fighting is going on against the enemy which has been newly reinforced. Up till April 20, the enemy suffered more than 1,500 dead and wounded.

The confirmed battle results up till that date include 323 bodies (including many British dead) abandoned, 100 prisoners, four tanks (including those brought to a standstill), three armored cars, one tractor, 10 trucks, five motorcycles, many bicycles, three trench mortars, 25 light machine-guns, 178 rifles, 31 automatic rifles, 14 pistols, four radio sets, 20 horses and much ammunition, fuel, and food captured. The personnel losses suffered by the enemy go beyond 1,500 when the dead and wounded recovered by the enemy are counted.

Retreats to Theindaw

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The anti-Axis forces on the Arakan front are said to have retreated in the Theindaw sector, according to a Reuter dispatch from Kandy reaching here.

Bishenpur Road Attacked

Domei

LISBON, April 30.—Admitting the Japanese attack on Bishenpur Road, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia today announced that the Japanese Forces had twice launched attacks against anti-Axis troops at a point near the Bishenpur Road, according to a Kandy dispatch reaching here.

At the same time the headquarters also officially admitted that the Japanese had planned to envelop patrolling units of the anti-Axis forces in the neighborhood of Palel.

STETTINIUS VISITS MOROCCO

U.S. Undersecretary of State Sees Envoy Harriman and Murphy

Special

LISBON, April 30.—Edward Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of State, arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco, in order to confer with W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, and Robert D. Murphy, U.S. representative to the anti-Axis council in Italy, the State Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius flew from London where he had just completed a month of what American correspondents described as of "the most urgent" importance with the anti-Axis leaders since the Moscow, Cairo and Teheran parleys,

THAKIN NU SCORES CHUNGKING FOLLY

Burmese Foreign Minister Appeals to Chiang to Cooperate With East Asia Nations

Special

RANGOON, April 29.—In an appeal to Chungking, Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu on Wednesday in a press interview called upon Chungking to reconsider its present attitude toward the Anglo-Americans, who are the mortal enemies of East Asia, and join hands with the rest of the Greater East Asiatic nations in achieving a New Order of living in conformity with the great principles of the Joint Declaration proclaimed at the Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Minister Thakin Nu emphasized his firm conviction that it is now high time for Chungking "to step into line with us in this sacred struggle for the achievement of the family of Greater East-Asiatic nations to shape their own destiny free from Anglo-American domination."

Stressing, on the one hand, the grave domestic situation confronting Chungking brought about by its dependence on the Anglo-Americans, he pointed out that the most the Anglo-Americans are prepared to grant Chungking is the unenviable position of a protected power, adding, "this attitude has been clear all along."

The appeal put forth by the Burmese Foreign Minister who visited Chungking in 1940 with the Burmese Goodwill Mission headed by U Ba Lwin, follows:

Defeats Worry Chungking

"The news of the recent reversals suffered by the Anglo-American forces in the Manipur-Assam war sector is causing grave anxiety in Chungking. It must be clear now that the spearhead of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army from the northwestern border of Burma toward Imphal and beyond will very soon sever the only possible supply route from India to Chungking. The time has now come for Chungking to pause and consider whether it is really worth the trouble for her to throw in her lot with the Anglo-Americans.

"It is really very sad that the recent events are still further aggravating the already grave situation in Chungking. No longer will Chungking be in a position to obtain supplies as in the past, and one immediate effect will be the impairment of public morale—a factor essential for the successful prosecution of the war.

"Chungking, however, has to thank the Anglo-Americans for her troubles. One thing to remember is that the Anglo-Americans never intended to apply their much-advertised Atlantic Charter for Chungking's benefit. The latest proof of their real intention was afforded by the shabby treatment Chungking received in the matter of placing restrictions upon the movements of foreign diplomats in Britain and her colonies. While the Soviet Union was exempted from these galling, unlawful restrictions, Chungking was denied concessions of any kind.

"However, the people in Chungking, as a whole, are far from being friendly to the Americans and British who now control not only the fighting machine but all aspects of Chungking's national life. We have seen with our own eyes the cruel treatment accorded the faithful Chungking leaders by the British. Their suspicious nature prevented them from being liberal in supplying arms and equipment to the Chungking army."

"These painful facts point to the fact that Chungking has been a catspaw in the Anglo-American hands, and that she has been drawing chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of these Anglo-Americans.

"Before the outbreak of this second World War, I visited Chungking. I had the opportunity to get in touch with the political leaders with many of whom I had discussions. I am, therefore, able to draw my own conclusions.

Raps Enemy's Scheme

"The solidarity of the whole Asiatic family of nations means a deathblow to the British-American predominance in Asia. The never-changing policy of the Anglo-Americans in East Asia has been to bring about the deterioration and disintegration of East Asiatic unity by setting all members of the family at loggerheads with one another.

"In order to gain strength, they saw the need of keeping China and Japan on bad relations with each other. Hence, I suggested in my book 'Gan Daiait two courses of action for China and Japan. In those days in China there were two definite war aims: namely, to effect the withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from China, and to bring about the abolition of extraterritoriality. I, therefore, advocated in that book that there should be an East Asiatic peace to acquire strength with which to flout the Anglo-American predominance in Asia. That could have been done if the Chinese had given up the idea of fighting against Japan, and if Japan had withdrawn her troops from Chinese soil and abolished extraterritoriality.

"Since my visit to Chungking, I have been greatly convinced that the ulterior motive of the Anglo-Americans is to threaten China with territorial aggrandizement by Japan so that while Japan and China were seeped with distrust and misunderstanding, the Anglo-Americans might set foot on the sacred soil of Asia and be free to gain monopolies.

"Now extraterritoriality has been abolished and a treaty has also been effected between the national governments regarding the withdrawal of troops after this war. Chungking, therefore, has already achieved its war aims and has nothing left to be desired.

"As one who sincerely sympathizes with Chungking in her present predicament, I am firmly convinced that it is high time for her to step into line with us in this sacred struggle for the achievement of the family of Greater East-Asiatic nations.

"Just now the words of Madame Chiang Kai-shek are ringing in my ears. Five years ago when the Americans were so profuse in their promise to accord an all-out aid to Chungking in her war efforts, she broadcast: 'By supplying arms and ammunition to one side or the other directly or indirectly, America, in reality, is double-crossing both parties.' At the same time, Madame Chiang declared: 'Even God is on the side of the big guns.' How poignant were her words!

Appeals to Chiang

"Now at this opportune moment, I am making a sincere appeal to Chungking as one who has the interests of the Chinese people at heart, to reconsider her present attitude toward the Anglo-Americans, the mortal enemies of Asia, and join hands with us in achieving a New Order in Asia, to live our own lives on the great principles proclaimed at the recent Assembly of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations. She should no longer 'hitch her wagon' to a false star.

"I sincerely hope that she will soon become convinced and march steadily forward in step with the other East Asiatic nations to the rhythm of the irresistable common call of Asiatic solidarity and coprosperity based on justice, equity, and reciprocity.

"Having had first hand knowledge about her as well as a good understanding of her wavering attitude of 'to be or to be' I, with firm conviction, assure her that God is on our side!"

Nanking Head Greets Fuehrer on Occasion Of Reich Festival Day

Special

NANKING, May 1.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China sent a message of felicitation to Chancellor Adolf Hitler on the occasion of the German National Festival Day today. In his message, President Wang on behalf of the Nanking Government expressed sincerest wishes for the health and longevity of the Fuehrer as well as the happiness and prosperity of Germany.

EMPIRE PREMIERS OF BRITAIN TO MEET

Need for Closer Unity Among Members of Commonwealth To Be Aired at London

Special

LISBON, April 30.—The British Empire Conference will open tomorrow and is expected to last several weeks, according to a London dispatch.

Significantly in view of the inroads made by the United States on the British Empire and interests since the war and the competition among the members of the commonwealth, a Reuter correspondent said that the purpose of the conference was believed to be both political and economic; firstly, to achieve closer political and economic unity in the British commonwealth without relinquishing the sovereignty conferred upon its members under the statute of Westminster while giving the members more direct roles in determining the empire policy; and secondly, to merge the commonwealth unity into the wider unity of anti-Axis nations.

The correspondent declared that as the conference is expected to be consultative rather than executive, no spectacular decisions are expected and any vital conclusion would have to be referred to the dominions' home Parliament.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill will preside over the opening conference when he is expected to give the Prime Ministers details of the "gigantic second front preparations now in hand" and outline of the anti-Axis strategic plans.

The meetings will be secret although statements will be issued from time to time giving a broad outline of the subjects discussed.

IRVING COMMANDED TROOPS

Led U.S. 24th Division in Landing At Hollandia and Eitape

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The American forces landing at Hollandia and Eitape on the northern coast of New Guinea are said to be a part of the 24th Division of the United States army under the command of Major-General Frederick A. Irving, the 41st and the 32nd Divisions, according to an announcement issued by General Douglas MacArthur's Southwestern Pacific Command.

A United Press report from the front lines disclosed that Admiral Chester Nimitz's mid-Pacific fleet collaborated with MacArthur's landing operations for the first time. Several hundred American navy planes and bombardment from the ships are reported to have protected and screened the landing forces.

U.S. Demands Base

Special

BERLIN, April 28.—When Edward Stettinius, United States Undersecretary of State, met ex-King Haakon of Norway, with whom he conferred for quite a length of time, he might have put forward an American demand for bases in Norway, a Wilhemstrasse spokesman declared today. He pointed out that the Soviet Union would not be disinterested in such a development, recalling that Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, during his visit to Berlin in 1940, declared that the Soviet Union would not be disinterested in the problem of the Kattegat.

Gandhi's Health Improves

Special

LISBON, April 30.—Mahatma Gandhi, who was reported last week in a generally weakened condition after a recent malaria attack, has continued to improve, says a Government communique according to a Bombay dispatch.

Indian Units in British Army Fire Into Sky When Told to Shoot at Japanese Forces

By S. NAKAJIMA, S. KUMAGAI and T. NAMBU
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 29.—Driven to join the British Army in India from sheer necessity of having to eke out a living, the Indian soldiers casting their lot with the Azad Hind Fauj expose more of the British atrocities in India. In order to defend India at the sacrifice of Indian blood, life and happiness, the British had forcefully recruited for their own selfish ends an enormous quantity of India's human and material resources.

Three Indian soldiers escaping from the British 24th Division and joining the Azad Hind Fauj at More spoke as follows:

"We were motivated to join the British army from the sheer necessity of eating. Britain has sought to utilize Indian manpower under various pretexts for the prosecution of the war. As there were none who desired to join the army, British craftiness finally resorted to measures which plunged the Indian masses into insurmountable difficulties in the way of making a living.

"High taxes, forced contributions were employed as one phase of oppressing the Indian people. Farmers, rich and poor alike, were compelled to supply 720 pounds of rice, 30 per cent below the regular market quotation. On top of this the tremendous rise in commodity prices have brought further pressure on the masses. The younger men, driven to desperation, joined the army as the only road of escape from the spectre of starvation.

"Once inside the army, we found out that things were not as propagandized. Half the wages was payable only after the end of the war and with a part sent for family support, an Indian soldiers only received four to seven rupees a month.

"Moreover, the Indian troops were always forced to charge into Japanese positions at the point of the bayonet from the rear. The British were afraid that the Indians would join the Azad Hind Fauj and their officers also rubbed it into us that the Japanese were killing all the Indians taken prisoners. They were trying to keep us in the British lines by such lies and by withholding half the pay.

"But the Indians, on learning that the Azad Hind Fauj is collaborating with the Japanese, have no desire to fight against the Combined Forces. Pointing their guns skyward when ordered to shoot, the Indians in the British army are waiting their chance to slip over to the Japanese-Indian lines."

Imperial Audience Granted P.I. Party In Hsinking Palace

Special

HSINKING, May 1.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo this morning received in audience members of the Philippine Gratitude Mission headed by Benigno S. Aquino, Speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, who is now visiting here. The audience took place shortly before noon at the Imperial Palace where at noon His Imperial Majesty was pleased to give a luncheon in honor of the mission members. The function was attended also by high officials of the Manchoukuo Government, Japanese Army leaders as well as Ambassador Shozo Murata to the Philippines, who is accompanying the mission.

HUNGARY ISOLATES JEWISH POPULACE

Orders Jews Be Transferred To Prescribed Communities; Evacuated Flats Seized

Special

LISBON, April 28.—Jews in Hungary will be transferred to prescribed communities or to live in certain prescribed quarters, according to the decree issued by the Hungarian Government today, Transoceans correspondent Hugo Boesen reports from Budapest.

The decree has legal power and is empowered to order communal authorities to have the Jews transferred from one community to another and to limit them to certain prescribed quarters.

The first decree empowers the authorities of communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants to order the transfer of its Jews to another community, while the second decree empowers the burgomasters of communities of more than 10,000 inhabitants to compel Jews to live in certain prescribed districts, streets or houses.

After the Jews have thus been concentrated in certain limited quarters, the Aryan inhabitants of such quarters can be compelled to leave them and settle down elsewhere.

These measures will empower the authorities to confiscate evacuated Jewish flats and use them for welfare institutions or municipal offices or for housing Aryans.

The correspondent points out that the decrees originated from the conditions prevailing in Budapest. The population there is composed by 16 per cent Jews. This figure comprises only Jews of Jewish faith and not those who are also classified as Jews of whom there are about 150,000.

The last census taken in 1935 shows that Jews occupied 4 per cent of the one-room apartments, 48 per cent of the two-room apartments, 41 per cent of the five-room apartments, 10 per cent of the nine-room apartments showing that the Jews had more large apartments than due them.

NEW FRENCH LABOR LAW WILL OUST CAPITALISTS

There Will No Longer Be Steel Or Industrial Kings as in U.S., Declares Deat

Special

PARIS, May 1.—New French labor legislation would introduce a new French socialism, Marcel Deat, French Minister for Labor and National Solidarity, declared in a Labor Day speech here today. "There will no longer be steel kings or any other industrial kings as in the United States," he explained.

"The employer's responsibility toward his workmen has increased," he said. "He can no longer work in a direction which gives him the greatest profits. He will no longer be able to lock out workmen." France, he stated, had ceased to belong to the gold bloc and had introduced a system of controlled economics. "War has broken the back of liberalism and business must submit everywhere to new rules." Minister Deat said, adding that in contrast to this capitalists in the Anglo-American countries had nothing to offer workers.

POLISH PRIEST IN U.S. SEES STALIN, MOLOTOV

Special

LISBON, April 30.—The trip of the Polish-American priest, Stanislav Orelmanski, to Moscow has drawn the attention of the American public, a New York dispatch disclosed.

Father Orelmanski who landed a few days ago arrived in Moscow by airplane and had been received by Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and other leaders of the Soviet Union. It is reported that Premier Stalin even put a special train at the disposal of his guest.

Meanwhile, United Press issued information according to which it claims to be able to explain the political background of this visit. According to this information, Father Orelmanski as a son of Polish emigrant and American citizen is the leader of the Polish society in the United States standing in opposition to the exiled Polish Government in London and supporting the Polish association in Moscow.

The United Press adds that he has been violently criticized by the Polish and American adherents of the exiled Polish regime and his association is accused of being a Communist outfit.

YANKS GIVEN TASTE OF REICH FIGHTING

Pour 10,000 Shells on Small Position at Nettuno Beachhead Without Avail

Special

BERLIN, April 30.—The sterling fighting qualities of the German soldier were demonstrated again yesterday when the United States forces failed to take the Carano cemetery, on the rim of the Nettuno beachhead five kilometers southwest of the Rome-Cisterna railway, despite 50 minutes of heavy shelling and 90 minutes of desperate storming. A dispatch from the front said that 10,000 shells were hurled into the narrow strip of land only 800 meters wide.

In short intervals during the bombardment, loudspeakers urged the defenders of the cemetery to surrender. None responded. The Americans next sent out a force of infantry supported by tanks. They had scarcely reached the cemetery when they were met by withering fire. The foremost American tank was set ablaze by a German soldier with the aid of a special weapon. The Americans continued in their attempt to storm the cemetery for 90 minutes.

Unable to make any headway against the solid German defense, however, the enemy withdrew his men under cover of a smoke screen. In this mass attack by the enemy artillery and infantry, only two Germans were killed and four wounded. The American failure answers the question whether or not the German soldier can hold his own under an artillery barrage in this fifth year of the war.

Soviet Union Is Silent

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 29.—According to a report from Moscow, the Information Bureau of the Soviet Union is keeping silent concerning the latest activities of its land forces, as can be observed from the following war bulletin issued today by the Bureau: "No important changes have occurred on any sector of the Eastern Front."

In contrast to this, various war results are being announced by the Soviet authorities concerning the activities of the Soviet sea and air forces. Today's bulletin was as follows:

"On the night of April 27 the Soviet air forces raided enemy railways and an airfield near Lemberg. Another unit of the air force attacked the enemy airfield at Orsha in White Russia.

"On the following night the Soviet naval force in the Black Sea attacked a German convoy in the sea area near Sebastopol and another in the waters west of Helson Port."

FAMINE IS THREATENING INDIA, DECLARES WATSON

Ex-Editor of Calcutta Statesman Says No Planned Measures Will Avert Danger

Special

LISBON, April 30.—"India is ceasing to be capable of feeding itself and in the absence of other great improvement in its agriculture or some sensational fall in its population, India is threatened with recurring famine," declared Sir Alfred Watson, former editor of the Calcutta Statesman, in a long article entitled "Famine Over India" contributed to the London press, according to a dispatch received here.

Sir Alfred added, "Nor will any measures hitherto contemplated avert the danger."

Pointing out that Indian industrialists and economists have recently outlined a plan whereby in the course of 20 years they hope to add 50 per cent to the food production of India, Watson said, "Were that possible—and about that there is the gravest doubts—India would still be short of goods if there is no way to check the overswelling numbers of its people. So the shadow of famine hangs perpetually over India—a problem for statesmanship as difficult to solve as is that of the political future of the country."

Press Comments

Monday, May 1

ENEMY'S PACIFIC WAR STRATEGY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The enemy's landing operations at Hollandia and Eitape have been made with the intention of encircling the bases of the Imperial Forces at Madang and Wewak from east and west by operating in concert with units which previously landed at Saramoa, Lae, and Finschhafen. It cannot but be strictly felt that the fighting situation in New Guinea has advanced into an important phase. On the other hand, the enemy's current landing operations must not be considered merely in the light of strategies on the territory of New Guinea. But what the enemy is designing with such a break-through is forming but one part of a strategy extending over the whole Pacific. By carrying out this strategy, the enemy is hoping to gain the control both of the air and the seas in the Solomon and the Bismarck areas and further ahead in the entire area northwest of New Guinea, and to cut off the supply line and isolate the Imperial Forces valiantly fighting there.

By cutting off the connection between the Inner South Seas and the islands of New Ireland, New Britain and Bougainville, the enemy is attempting to apply his vaunted tactics of cutting the supply lines, trying to paralyze our strategical points and advance bases at Rabaul, Kavieng, and Buin. Then, regardless of whether the current landing on the northwestern coast of New Guinea has been carried out by the Nimitz Fleet, or whether it was carried out by General MacArthur himself who dissolved the Halsey Fleet and placed it under his own command, at any rate these operations are an extension of, or an action in concert with, the cut-off strategy about which the Nimitz Fleet is at present so fretful. It is a presumptuous strategical attempt of dragging New Guinea within the semicircle of this cut-off strategy. The recent landing on Los Negros was indeed intended as a wedge in preparation for this.

Thus the enemy is day-dreaming about marking a phase in the fighting situation of the southwestern Pacific area. Of course, be it the outer or the inner lines, the incomparably strong Imperial Forces are maintaining their iron defense lines everywhere on land and sea. And the enemy's blind push will indeed be the very greatest opportunity for smashing the enemy.

From all the enemy's operations in the past it has already become evident that the enemy is carrying out his counter-offensive desperately and that his fighting will is not to be underrated. And we, too, must now rise and respond to the brave struggle of the Imperial Forces in New Guinea who are heroically fighting the enemy.

GERMAN FIGHTING SPIRIT

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The German people, firmly united under the leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, have been fighting resolutely for five years.

All Germany has been subjected to the bombings of the Anglo-American air forces. And cries of the projected formation of a second front in Europe have been dinned into the ears of the German nation already continuously these two years. Meanwhile, there has existed that unforgettable problem of the attitude of neutral nations.

In the midst of such a situation, however, the German people confidently believe in their final victory and have not been influenced by the enemy's nerve warfare. On the contrary, they have strengthened their unity and are resolutely awaiting the formation of a second front. Only a people who have strong nerve to fight on can really concentrate all their energies on the war.

Look at the German people! They are devoting themselves to the task of prosecuting the war and the war only; they are turning deaf ears to all sorts of enemy conspiracy and are ready to meet the second front with actual force.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 30

Our U-boats sank four ships totaling 22,220 tons and five escorting destroyers, two of which were large vessels of the latest construction in hard fighting against enemy convoys in the Atlantic and Mediterranean waters.

Our naval formation's flak on board freighters and naval flak shot down 101 enemy machines between April 11 and 30.

U.S. bomber formations at midday yesterday made terror attacks against Berlin escorted by strong fighters and caused damage and casualties in the residential quarters. Our air defense destroyed 129 raiders including 121 four-engined bombers. Enemy raiders also bombed the lower Rhine area last night.

Our heavy bombers last night made a large-scale attack on Plymouth and ship concentrations off the British southwestern coast scoring good results.

During the enemy attack on the French harbor of Toulon, the Luftwaffe and naval flak downed 15 raiders.

In the Nettuno beachhead as well as at the Italian southern front, enemy assaults were repulsed. Fascist Nas-flotilla sank one enemy corvette off Nettuno.

A German hospital in central Italy was bombed and machine-gunned by low-flying enemy raiders.

In the Eastern Front, local attacks by the Soviets at the Sebastopol area and the lower Dniester proved unsuccessful yesterday.

In the Black Sea, our U-boats sank one coastal freighter and two large barges out of a strongly protected convoy. West of Sebastopol, a guard vessel of our navy destroyed a Soviet motor-boat.

In the Jassy area, our troops supported by German and Rumanian planes carried out successful counter-attacks, destroying 14 enemy tanks and 30 guns as well as destroying or capturing many other arms.

Between the Carpathian and the upper Dniester, our attack gained further ground despite stubborn Soviet resistance with the Hungarian formation repelling heavy enemy attacks. Local Soviet attacks west of Polozk were frustrated.

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Thailand
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Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.

Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.

Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.

Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.

Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuara-Belait, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.

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FOE'S ATROCITIES SCORED BY PRESS

Yanks Deliberately Bombed Hospital Ships, Says Nippon Sangyo Keizai

Lively discussions on foreign topics and the outrageous bombing of the hospital ships, the Yoshino Maru and the Tachibana Maru, by American fliers, marked the editorials of the leading Tokyo dailies during the week beginning April 21. Other important topics of comment were: the Anglo-American war operations in East Asia, the progress of construction in the Southern Regions, the relations between the Chungking regime and the Anglo-American nations, the mutual strife between Britain and India, the Islamic problem and the Second Front issue.

The aerial attack of the British forces on Sabang, Sumatra, on April 19, was taken up by the Asahi which regards it as a sign of the enemy's desperation because of the failure of its land operations in Burma. The Yomiuri-Hochi characterizes the recent report of Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, as enemy propaganda directed toward the Japanese people. Continuing, the journal states that the enemy's warship construction program has been already taken into consideration by our naval authorities. The paper points out that the Imperial Forces are determined to crush the enemy's attempted operations in the Pacific by making full use of our inner line of communications.

Will Trouble Enemy

Two editorials on the progress of construction in Greater East Asia are carried by the Tokyo Shimbun. In one of the editorials entitled "Latest Developments in the Construction of Greater East Asia," the paper takes up the recent ceremony of laying the corner stone for the new capital of Thailand, the unification of agricultural administration in China and the establishment of the Board of Economic Planning in the Philippines. The paper regards these facts as indicating the steady progress of construction in the Southern Regions in face of the enemy's general offensives, thereby further demonstrating that final victory will be won by the East Asiatic nations. The journal is convinced that such a general advance in construction in East Asia will make the enemy more frantic than ever.

In the other editorial which is entitled "Victory as Seen in the Southern Labor Situation," the daily points out the significance of construction in the Southern Regions and the cooperation and unity of purpose on the part of the native inhabitants in waging the present war against the Anglo-Americans. That the enemy's frantic efforts not to give Japan time to prosecute the war are based on their fear of the steady expansion now being made in the Southern Regions in the production field, says the journal.

"The most convincing and concrete evidence of the whole-hearted cooperation shown by the people of the South," says the journal, "is furnished by their industrial conditions which are being daily improved through the establishment of a solid labor structure." The work of industrial exploitation carried on by the inhabitants of Burma, the Philippines, Malai, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Celebes is outlined by the journal which declares:

"From the foregoing facts, it can be seen that we have succeeded in our policy of enlightening the southern peoples of the real significance of the War of Greater East Asia and in gaining their whole-hearted and zealous collaboration. The labor conditions in the South are satisfactory and this is due to the fact that the people there now realize that they must defend through their labor efforts the first line of battle against the enemy. Their industriousness will greatly strengthen Japan's defense power against the enemy."

Scores Churchill's Speech

The Yomiuri-Hochi, in an editorial entitled "Basic Struggle Between India and Britain," makes a vehement attack on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech of April 21. After pointing out the repeated breaking of promises made to India by the British Government, the journal says that Churchill's recent speech is a complete repudiation of Britain's repeated pledges to accord the status of Dominion to India. "Churchill does not intend to give bread to the Indians," says the paper, "he would give them stones to eat instead. It is our fervent prayer that the Indians will not be deceived any longer by the crafty British but will go on with their avowed purpose of gaining complete independence. This is our message to the people of India."

In an editorial entitled "America and Britain Split Over Chungking," the Asahi deals with the clash of interests between the United States and Britain concerning the position of the Chungking regime following the recent military debacle on the Indo-Burmese front. After pointing out that while the United States has been stressing the strategic importance of Chungking, Britain has been pointing out the weakness of the regime, the paper says that as a result of this clash of views, the anti-Axis military operations in India will be confronted with added difficulties.

The devilish air raids by the Anglo-American forces are taken up by the Nippon Sangyo Keizai and the Mainichi, the latter carrying two editorials regarding this matter. The former journal takes up the recent bombing of the two Japanese hospital ships, the Yoshino Maru and the Tachibana Maru by the American fliers and after dwelling on the diplomatic protest filed by the Imperial Government with the Washington Government, the paper stresses that the incident was not an accidental affair but a deliberate act which comes from the desire of the United States to end the war as speedily as possible. "We should deliver Divine punishment on the enemy for the cruel and inhuman bombing of our hospital ships. At the same time we should resolve anew to carry on the war to ultimate victory in our unshakable conviction that Providence will be on the side of the just and right," the journal declares.

The Mainichi takes up the repeated bombings of residential quarters in European countries in France, Germany, the Balkans and Switzerland by the anti-Axis fliers especially the recent tragedy of Schaffhausen in Switzerland over which the Swiss Government has filed a protest with the United States. The paper contends that "blind bombing" is a misnomer since the enemy is not attacking non-combatants blindly but rather intentionally. "The enemy is deliberately bombing residential quarters and defenseless hospital ships," declares the journal. The paper also takes up the exchange of notes between Germany and Eire regarding the protection of Rome against military destruction. After stating that Germany has placed the responsibility of preserving the safety of Rome upon the Anglo-Americans, the paper is curious to know what will be the reaction on the part of the enemy to this German contention.

The growing importance of the trend of the Moslems in India in connection with the Indian independence movement as a result of the progress of the Indian campaign is taken up by the Asahi which believes that following the advance into India by the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, the Indian independence movement reached the stage of armed struggle. The paper takes up the recent statement issued to the whole world by Mufti Ibud tu Rashid Ibrahim, who has lived in Japan for many years and who is a staunch advocate of Pan-Asianism, urging all the Islamic people throughout the world to rise against the United States and Britain.

After stating the importance of an Islamic revolt against the Anglo-Americans, the journal says that the War of Greater East Asia, India's independence movement and the proposed liberation of the 300,000,000 Islamic peoples throughout the world form a trinity of world liberation. The paper concludes by saying: "In this sacred war, India has the task of bringing the 100,000,000 unliberated Mohammedans in West Asia over to our own camp against the enemy, for Indian independence will also decide the fate of these Mohammedans."

Dr. Thein Maung at Luncheon Party

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, is seen speaking at the luncheon party held in his honor at the Imperial Hotel on Monday by the Society for International Cultural Relations.

MONEY ORDERS FOR SOUTH HANDLED BY POST OFFICES

Persons Who Wish to Use New System Must Get Permit From Finance Minister

The handling of ordinary and telegraphic money orders to be sent to Malai, Sumatra, Java and North Borneo and telegraphic money orders for the Celebes and South Borneo commenced Monday. The decision was made by the Communications Board of the Transportation and Communications Ministry.

Money orders are handled by all post offices except those which have no collection and delivery machinery. The procedure for drawing these money orders is the same as that in force for domestic money orders.

Under the Foreign Exchange Control Law, persons who desire to send money orders to the Southern Regions must obtain the permission of the Finance Minister as a matter of principle.

In the case of ordinary money orders for the South, the fees charged at post offices are the same as those for domestic money orders.

Fees for telegraphic money orders for the South are: ¥7 up to the amount of ¥100, ¥8.50 up to ¥300, ¥10 up to ¥500 and ¥11.50 up to ¥1,000.

BURMESE ENVOY FETED BY CULTURAL SOCIETY

Free Exchange of Instructive Views Made at Party Held At Imperial Hotel

Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador here, with several members of his staff, was entertained at a luncheon party tendered in his honor by the Society for International Cultural Relations at the Imperial Hotel on Monday.

The Society was anxious to hear what Ambassador Thein Maung, who had made an extended study of Japanese cultural subjects, had to say on his findings. Present at the luncheon were Minister of Greater East-Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, Sadao Iguchi, Head of the Third Division of the Board of Information, Teruo Akashi, chairman of the board of directors of the Teikoku Bank, Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, Supreme Adviser to the Burmese Government, Count Aisuke Kabayama, a member of the House of Peers, and other notables interested in the various fields of Japanese culture.

Present as guests also were several Privy Councilors, members of the Imperial Academy, President of the Academy of Arts, high Government officials concerned, representative artists, writers, educationalists, lecturers and others.

The function was brought to a close with all present enjoying an occasion for a free exchange of candid and instructive views.

MEDICAL MEETING IN SHANGHAI ENDS

Leaders of Japanese Delegation Invited to Deliver Lectures at Lyceum Theater

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 28.—The Third Greater East Asiatic Medical Conference came to a successful conclusion today.

At the third and last business session, emphasis in important group reports was placed upon malaria, kalaazar and filariasis, pharmacology and endocrinology, public hygiene and bacteriology.

Of special interest were the studies of malaria by members of the Peking University staff, Tropical Diseases Research Institute and the Taihoku Imperial University and studies of kalaazar by members of the Dojinkai Institute and Peking University.

Details and reports on the study of endocrine glands were made by members of the Endocrinology Research Department of Peking University during the meeting of Group 2.

Members of the Dojinkai branches in Nanking, Hangchow, Tsinan and Shanghai concentrated especially on studies of public health measures in Group 3.

At noon, the delegates were guests of the Shanghai Municipality at the Metropole Hotel. After luncheon, they resumed special lectures and group meetings, following which the conference was brought to a conclusion.

Following the close of the medical gathering, the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Association invited leaders of the Japanese delegation to a lecture meeting at the Lyceum Theater to be held on April 29 and 30.

Among those scheduled to give talks are Haruo Hayashi, president of the East Asia Medical Association, and Dr. Yoneji Miyakawa, Professor of the Medical College in Tokyo Imperial University.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the proposal for the creation of an international epidemic prevention organ, which will work for wiping out epidemics from Greater East Asia, was approved today at the Medical Conference.

The proposal will immediately be forwarded to various countries of East Asia by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China and President of the Medical Conference.

The proposal calls for the creation of a central office for epidemic prevention work somewhere in Greater East Asia through which researches and surveys will be conducted.

Under this plan, countries within Greater East Asia will be asked to send reports on health conditions in their respective areas.

The five international epidemics were designated as yellow fever, eruptive typhus, small pox, cholera and pest with others to be added later.

The proposal also called for the creation of new telegraphic codes to accelerate the sending of reports on international epidemics by various East Asiatic countries.

Malai Allowed in Letters

For the convenience of students from the Southern Regions now studying in Japan and of members of inspection missions frequently visiting this country, Malai language will be allowed in correspondence to Malai, Sumatra, North Borneo and Java and the Burmese language in writing to Burma, as from May 1, it was recently decided by the Communication Board. Japanese was hitherto the only language officially recognized. Addresses on postcards and letters must be written either in "Katakana," Chinese characters with Kana at the side or in Roman characters as formerly.

Tashiro Reaches Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, April 30.—Shigenori Tashiro, who was recently appointed chief of the Secretariat of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Hanoi, arrived here from Saigon last night.

400 Women of Soldier Families Organize Labor Corps; One Member Is 69 Years Old

Four hundred women have organized a volunteer labor corps, comprised only of members of families of the men at the front. The inaugural ceremonies were held at 2 p.m. on the auspicious day of Tenchosetsu at the Motoki Social Welfare House in Adachi-ku.

The oldest member of the volunteer labor corps is Mrs. Mayo Iwase, 69 years old, whose only son is at the front. The women responded splendidly to the movement to organize the labor corps which was started at the suggestion of one of the women who told Social Welfare worker Adagawa that she would like to do something on the production front with other members of soldiers' families. She said the feeling of mutual bonds would be strong among those placed in similar circumstances.

The question of caring for the young children of the volunteers who go to work has been solved by the plan to put them in the nursery at the Motoki Social Welfare House. Workshops were created by remodeling 34 private residences.

As all the women are receiving the allowances for soldiers' families, some of them have offered to decline the allowances as they would be receiving incomes from their labor services. But, they have been advised to deposit their spare income in savings accounts.

East Asia Round-Up

Manshu Nippo Appears

Special

HSINKING, May 1.—The first issue of the Manshu Nippo appeared today in all six districts where the paper is being published including Hsinking, Mukden, Mutankiang, Tsitsihar, Harbin and Dairen. Yoshisaburo Matsukata is the president.

Reclaiming Canton Creek

Domei

CANTON, May 1.—The creek with bloody memories of the Shachi incident and which separated the old British Concession in Samsen from the rest of Canton will be filled up under the creek reclamation plan approved by the Executive Yuan. The work will commence sometime toward the end of May.

Transport Firm Created

Domei

SAIGON, May 1.—A Junk Transport Company has been established by the Government-General to operate along the French Indo-China coast from north to south. The step was taken to counter the attempts of the American air force in China to sever by bombing the railway running through the country from north to south.

Postal Service Starts

Special

DJAKARTA, May 1.—Postal money order service was started today between Java and Japan Proper, and the Japanese overseas territories including Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung Province and the South Sea Islands. Up to ¥1,000 per capita per month will be allowed by ordinary postal and telegraphic orders.

Who's Who Ready

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 1.—An Indonesir "Who's Who," the first of its kind in the history of Java, printed in the Malai language will be published shortly.

Farming School Opening

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 1.—In line with positive measures to increase food production in the Lesser Sundas, an agricultural training institute will be established in the outskirts of Den Basar to give technical training and guidance to the native inhabitants.

Laurel Presents Gift

Special

MANILA, May 1.—As memento of their visit to the Malacanan Palace on April 28, each member of the provincial folk received a piece of clothing material as gift from President Jose P. Laurel.

Nippon-Go Students Graduate

Special

SHONAN, May 1.—More than 200 students of the municipal-controlled Nippongo schools graduated on April 26. They constitute the first batch graduates after three months' of study. A new batch of 250 students are at present being enrolled for the next term.

Forming Labor Corps

Domei

SHONAN, May 1.—The Shonan Arab Welfare Association will shortly form a Free Labor Service Corps to enable the Arab community to demonstrate in a practical manner its wholehearted cooperation in performing public services.

Bicol People Cooperate

Domei

LEGASPI, May 1.—The Bicol people in southern Luzon, fully realizing that the defense of the Philippines must be undertaken by the Filipinos themselves, are cooperating fully led by the Chieftains with the Japanese in various labor services.

Tagalog Students Meet

Domei

MANILA, May 1.—An open forum of prominent Tagalog students and educators under the auspices of the Tagalog Writers' Association was held on April 29 at the former Normal School Auditorium to discuss ways and means of propagating the national language.

P.I. Mayors Meet

Domei

MANILA, May 1.—Mayors of Camarines Sur held a conference on April 26 at the office of the Governor at which they discussed the progress of the food production drive and laid definite plans for the coming planting season.

Arab Exhorts Muslims

Special

SHONAN, May 1.—Commenting on the recent clarion call made by Abdullah Hied Ibrahim, Muslim leader in Tokyo, to the Muslims in East Asia, India and West Asia to rise in unison and give wholehearted support to the holy war now being waged against the Anglo-Americans, A. M. Alyaff Nia Setaleaff president of the Arab Welfare Association here, declared that the Muslims should seize this golden opportunity and fight shoulder to shoulder with other Asiatic nations for their freedom.

NEW METHOD DISCOVERED TO TREAT SPECIAL STEEL

Economy in Electric Power, Electrodes, Less Time in Melting Seen in Invention

A new method of treating special steel involving 20 per cent economy in electric power and electrodes and a substantial reduction in time required for melting process has been invented by a special plant operated by the Japan Steel Tube Manufacturing Company.

Although hitherto it was believed that subjecting to low electric pressure was only the method available for the manufacture of special steel, it has been discovered that the simple change to high electric pressure greatly shortens the melting time thereby enabling 20 to 30 per cent increase in production.

It is possible to effect about 20 per cent economy in both electric power and electrodes without requiring any addition to the existing equipment. The new invention is hailed as a significant contribution to wartime production.

New Song Composed

A song befitting the spirit of the nationwide movement for the rousing of the people of Japan had been under contemplation by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and recently a timely song called "Totsugeki Rappa Wa Nariwataru" (The Peal of the Attack Bugle) has been composed with music by Tsuguo Katsu and words by Yuji Kozeki. The song will be introduced through radio and various traveling music and dramatic troupes.

Dr. Frey Gives Lecture

Before a large audience of members and friends of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Natur und Voelkerkunde Ostasiens," at the recent monthly meeting at the German Club, Dr. Frey gave an absorbing talk on "Colors and Kimonos," illustrating his points with a display of samples and pictures.

MUTUAL AID BODY FORMED FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Association Will Engage in Local Relief and Welfare Work for Inhabitants

A Mutual Aid Association of the South Sea Islands was established on May 1 to take up matters relating to assurance of living for those dispersing from the densely populated districts, relief and comfort work, assistance for those seeking employment, education of children and various other welfare work.

The establishment of the Association had been under consideration by the South Sea Government and with the generous aid of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and other related bodies, the project was realized speedily coupled with the intensification of the war situation.

The working capital for the Association was obtained from various military and Government subsidies and by contributions from civilian circles. Donations have already exceeded ¥2,000,000. Haruji Matsue has been nominated to the presidency of the Association.

BARON SUMITOMO DONATES

Presents ¥1,000,000 to Nagai for Promotion of Education

Moved by the Benevolence of His Imperial Majesty Who on the occasion of the Imperial Birthday, commanded the granting of the sum of ¥1,000,000 to the Dai-Nippon Educational Scholarship Society, Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, head of the wealthy house of Sumitomo, Monday personally called at the Education Ministry and out of his own private funds made a donation of ¥1,000,000 to Ryutaro Nagai, President of the Dai-Nippon Educational Scholarship Society, for the promotion of scholastic accomplishments.

Kaizan Nakazato Dies

Kaizan Nakazato, 60, who with only three years' schooling rose to literally fame overnight with his voluminous book "Daibosatsu Toge" which appeared in the Miyako Shimbun, now defunct, where he was employed, passed away on Friday of typhoid fever at the Nishi Akitama Hospital, here.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

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(Orchestra with Soprano solo)
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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1944

The Soviet-American Credit Agreement

A news dispatch from the Moscow correspondent of the British journal Observer last week discloses that an agreement has been reached between American capitalists and the Soviet Union for loans amounting to two and a half billion dollars to be granted by the former to the latter for a term of ten years. The loans, it is said, will be for reconstruction work in the Soviet Union and will not be made in cash but in commodities which the Soviet Union will import from the United States. About thirty American firms will finance these exports, which will be composed of vast amounts of various equipment and other goods, among which will be a large proportion of chemicals and consumer commodities. The dispatch furthermore reveals that the exporters will receive payment from a number of American banks, which will thus be creditors of the Soviet Government. It was added that this agreement has nothing to do with the Lend-Lease Act, that it is a purely private transaction, for which the United States Government bears no formal responsibility, and that therefore it need not be brought before Congress or be made the subject of any political discussion.

Though this news item may be passed over at first glance as being merely a report on a trade agreement concluded between two allies, it serves on further study to emphasize two significant points, first, that America's capitalists are now striking out in earnest to batten themselves on Soviet-American "economic collaboration," and second, that the bitter struggle between the United States and Britain continues unabated, with the former continually elbowing the latter out of the way and the latter desperately attempting to maintain its equilibrium.

The United States, it is remembered, was the last among the World Powers to extend recognition to the Soviet Union. Many reasons may be given for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two countries in November, 1933, at the initiative of President Franklin Roosevelt, but chief among them was the fact that the capitalists and industrialists of the United States felt a mounting interest in the possibilities offered by the Soviet market, with its vast and growing purchasing power.

On the other hand, it is undeniable that there were various forces in the United States which were inimically disposed toward the Soviet Union and which proved an obstacle to the establishment of normal diplomatic relations with Moscow. Among these elements were those who lost their property as a result of the Russian October Revolution, those who were opposed to the importation of Soviet commodities for economic reasons, and those who on principle regarded it as their mission to overthrow the Soviet regime by whatever means possible. These forces combined with the American military clique and formed a formidable anti-Soviet camp within the United States. These very forces today are still opposed to their government's policy of political rapproachment with the Soviet Union, believing that it will eventually lead to a national crisis in the United States.

An outstanding recent tendency, however, is for the capitalists of the United States to sweep aside or drive over the objections of these anti-Soviet forces in order to enter into closer economic relations with the Soviet Union. Thus such men as Wendell Willkie and Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Moscow, are acting the part of mouthpiece for the profit-hungry capitalists of America and have been emphasizing the advantages to the United States of closer economic relations between the two countries.

What a great market the Soviet Union is for America's capitalists may be seen in the substance of the recently concluded credit agreement. The principal items to be purchased by the Soviet Government from the United States are equipment for power plants, materials for telephone lines, railway construction equipment, 50,000 railway freight cars, 3,000 locomotives and innumerable machine tools. The nature of the items listed indicates that the equipment and goods to be imported from the United States not only will be used for the reconstruction of Soviet territories but that they will also be used to aid the effecting of a future production program.

In this connection it is recalled that the Soviet Government purchased an enormous amount of various production materials in order to carry out its first and second Five-Year Plans and that it was the United States and Britain which benefited most profitably by selling these materials. It was since that time that the capitalists of America have been casting a covetous eye on the Soviet market. And the lately concluded agreement means that they have succeeded in guaranteeing themselves two billion five hundred million dollars worth of additional business with the Soviet Union. It shows what is behind the high regard and sympathy professed by the United States for its ally, the Soviet Union.

The credit agreement concluded between the American capitalists and the Soviet Union also serves to bring to the fore once again the fierce but somewhat one-sided struggle for influence and increased riches raging between the United States and Britain. Sharp competition has existed between the capitalists of the two nations since they found out the possibilities offered by the vast Soviet market and the very fact that the capitalists of the United States, instead of Britain, succeeded in concluding a trade treaty with Moscow may be taken as another triumph in the string of victories scored by the United States over Britain. And it is because of this fact that severe criticisms have been directed recently against the Churchill Government by various quarters in Britain. For example, one member of the House of Commons recently denounced in severe terms the policy of the British Government in an article contributed to the Manchester Guardian. He declared that although the British Board of Trade had been advised by members of Parliament that it should create an organ composed of representatives from all branches of British industry for the purpose of guiding trade relations with the Soviet Union, the board had failed to heed this advice with the result that Britain was now completely outwitted by the United States.

This denunciation is interesting in that it is an expression of another phase of the impotent fury the people of Britain must feel against their powerful, wholly selfish ally, and because it also serves as a reminder that this is not the first time that Britain has been outwitted by the sharp United States. For since the outbreak of the current war, Britain has been continually outwitted by the United States, has been deprived one after another of the things that made up the power of the British Empire. Britain has virtually lost all her economic interests in the American continents. At least in South America the last vestiges of British interests have been usurped by the United States. In Africa, too, the British have been driven to the wall by the steady advance of American power. And in Western Asia, British interests are facing a grave crisis brought about by the economic offensive of American capitalists. The trade agreement between the American capitalists and the Soviet Union is but a prelude to a full-scale American drive to oust Britain completely from the Soviet market. The trade agreement therefore shows again that the ties that bind the United States to her allies are but the false ties of lust, ties easily loosened when the lust is satisfied.

A Year Ago Today

May 2, 1943

Pointing out that all shipyards were seriously short of laborers, the Yorkshire Post declared that British shipbuilding circles have begun to hold doubts concerning the Government's labor policy. "There is almost not one British shipyard having enough labor power," lamented the journal. "Most of the shipyards and docks are short several hundred laborers. This situation was already existent at the time of the outbreak of the war but since then with skilled workers drafted into the army from the shipyards and arsenals it has become further complex."

* * *

The sumptuous Americans are suffering untold inconveniences in their daily lives due to the drastic reduction in the production of daily necessities in order to increase wartime production. The American food problem is seriously affected by the reduction in the production of farm implements. Together with the drafting of young farm workers for military services, the output of agricultural products has registered a drastic slump, further intensifying America's already grave food shortage.

* * *

Japanese Forces which had been making a vigorous advance toward the center of Chungking's Third Army district, rushed into and completely occupied Shihchiachuang, the seat of the Headquarters of the Third Army, and also Changhochuang, the headquarters of the Central Hopei Forces, today.

Manchoukuo's Continued Rise

Independence and Close Relations With Japan Marked First Step Toward Common Prosperity Ideal

By SHOICHI SAKUDA
(From the Meiho Hyoron)

When Manchoukuo became an independent State, many quarters of the world construed the new development as Japan's expedient for winding up the Manchurian Incident, as the second best thing to the occupation of the country, and so forth. The same quarters regarded the new-born State as a fake, a puppet of Japan. The actual development of Manchoukuo since its independence, however, has given the lie to these interpretations.

As a matter of fact, Manchoukuo had an easy birth and has experienced a smooth progress in the 13 years that have gone by since her national founding. With her foundations laid firmly, she has the promise of a great future. In the current War of Greater East Asia, her people, in obedience to the injunction of His Majesty the Emperor, are contributing materially toward the expansion of fighting strength.

No Danger to Existence

To look back on Manchoukuo's past is to look into her future. At no time since her national founding has there been the slightest danger to her existence. This is something unusual, for the founding of a new State or a major revolution is, more often than not, followed by unfortunate aftermaths, such as reactionary agitations by the remaining old influence, fresh clashes of interests, partisan rivalry and popular discontent with the new regime, all of which hinder the stabilization of peace and order in the country.

Even in the United States, which fulfilled all the requisites of a State at the beginning, it was only after the Civil War that peace and order were stabilized.

China has been harassed by discord among the war lords for 30 long years following the revolution, with the consequence that her national footing is yet to be solidified.

Worse still are the examples of new States in Europe which were brought into being to serve as tools of the political sophistry of stronger Powers. What with breaks in the balance of influence among major Powers and with partisan rivalry brought on by the pressure of external influence, not a few of such new States have disappeared after brief periods of existence.

Manchoukuo stands as a rare, consipicuous exception. Not that she has been spared storm. She was confronted by the hostility and obstructionist policies of America, Britain, and France, while the former Kuomintang of China and the Chinese Communists made tenacious intrigues to bring about her overthrow. What is more, the China Affair must have perturbed those of the Manchoukuo people who are of Chinese origin and who make up the bulk of the population. Another country in a similar dilemma would have suffered serious setbacks to its future progress. But Manchoukuo has weathered the crises and advanced her national fortunes uninterruptedly. The bandit force, originally 300,000 strong, has been whittled down rapidly by punitive campaign and by pacification work until there remain today no more than 1,000 remnants. There has been no political upheaval, no purge such as has taken place in other countries, no popular unrest. She has kept up her ascendancy without interruption, in the meantime executing vigorous national policies. Manchoukuo's star is ever on the rise.

Inseparably Linked to Japan

Manchoukuo stands in inseparable relationship with Japan. The Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol concluded in September, 1932, opens with the preamble, "Whereas Japan has recognized the fact that Manchoukuo, in accordance with the will of its inhabitants, has organized and established itself as an Independent State . . . . ," and provides for joint national defense.

Three years later, in July, 1935, an agreement for the establishment of a joint Economic Commission was signed. Under this Agreement, the Commission contributes largely to the rational coordination of the economics of Japan and Manchoukuo.

There is, thus, an inseparable relationship governing the policies of the two countries, principally in the fields of defense and economy. Such a relationship is perfectly compatible with Manchoukuo's administrative sovereignty.

Western Powers imposed restrictions on, or otherwise interfered in, the administrative affairs of countries in the Orient for the former's own benefit.

They circumscribed the administrative autonomy of many Oriental States by forcing on them extraterritoriality, tariff restrictions, territorial lease, the right to build traffic roads within the latter's territories or to open commercial ports in their waters. The attitude of Western Powers toward the Oriental countries was consistently one of intervention.

Presenting a sharp contrast to all this is Japan's policy toward Manchoukuo, which has been characterized all along by measures calculated to help the latter to perfect her sovereignty and independence. Proof can be cited aplenty. Japan has relinquished her extraterritorial rights, abolished tariff restrictions, transferred the administrative rights in the zones adjacent to the South Manchuria Railways. Japanese Forces were mobilized for anti-bandit campaign while Manchoukuo's military and police force was weak, but they were quickly withdrawn as soon as she replenished strength in that direction. This proves Japan's innocence of any intention to meddle in Manchoukuo's peace and order administration. Even more scrupulous has been Japan's non-interference in Manchoukuo's welfare administration, in which she has not had a hand.

The only Japanese rights and interests still remaining in Manchoukuo are the railways and affiliated enterprises, but they are, for the most part, virtually under management by the Manchoukuo General Directorate of Railways.

To revert to joint defense. It has been an international usage in the past to conclude politically-conceived treaties of alliance covering specified periods of time. The Protocol between Japan and Manchoukuo of September 15, 1932, however stipulates for their joint defense for an unlimited time. In fewer cases is joint defense so indispensable as in that of Japan and Manchoukuo. Japan could not perfect her defense without the defense of Manchoukuo, who, in turn, must depend on the former's armed strength for her own defense.

So With Industries

As with defense, so with the industries which are to support defense. Naturally, there is an arrangement for economic cooperation between the two countries with regard to defense industries. In the field of culture, too, there is a joint defense arrangement, with Japan and Manchoukuo as parties to the anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and others.

How beneficial the operation between Japan and Manchoukuo has been to the latter can be clearly seen from a comparison of her present national fortunes with those before her independence. Japan, too, has benefited greatly. She is receiving supplies of resources indispensable for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia—a contribution for which we are deeply grateful.

Although Japan and Manchoukuo coordinate their policies in various fields, they have no joint administrative arrangement. Manchoukuo, while she is a sovereign, independent State, is at one with Japan in state operation and in enhancing her national fortunes. Theirs is a common prosperity system, a system which ramifies to the fields of defense, economy and thought. This system has been brought to consummation, the motto of unity in mind and virtue between the two nations having been actualized in all its significance.

A very important sequel to the Japan-Manchoukuo common prosperity structure has been that a way has been paved for Sino-Japanese amity. The two old countries of Japan and China have preserved down to this day pre-historic civilizations all their own, a fact of which they can justly be proud before the whole world. The two big neighbors are ordained to be guardians of Asia's civilization: collaboration between them is a sine qua non for Asia's resuscitation and advancement. The deplorable fact is, however, that ancient China, ignorant of Japan's civilization, held her in contempt all the time. In modern times, China's fear of Japan's ascendancy, coupled with the imperialistic policies of Western Powers, prevented Sino-Japanese solidarity. In the meantime, Japan's advocacy of friendship with China was taken by the latter as her imploring plea for a share of China's resources. Following the independence of Manchoukuo, however, the several decade-long antagonism was turned into cordiality, thanks to the foresight of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

Tendered Felicitations

On the tenth anniversary, in 1942, of Manchoukuo's national founding, President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government visited Hsinking in person and tendered felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor, thus demonstrating in concrete action the spirit of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration. For the chief executive of China to visit Manchoukuo—a country which had been the bone of contention between Japan and China—and congratulate its Sovereign on its national founding anniversary was something that only a man with rare foresight and indomitable courage could have done. President Wang proved himself to be a great statesman for China as well as a lover of Asia.

Equally praiseworthy is the attitude of the Manchoukuo leaders of Chinese origin through all these years. Resisting tenacious temptations of the former Kuomintang and bearing the stigma of traitors, they have held unswervingly to their cause, unruffled by the China Affair which might have perturbed them at heart. A high tribute is due to their foresight and fidelity. It is due largely to these leaders that Manchoukuo has a national unity so close that she has simply had no necessity at all for a purge such as followed the establishment of the new regimes in Russia and Germany. This, indeed, sets an example to the world. Italy neglected purge and incurred the recent national humiliation.

Not only does the devotion of the Manchoukuo leaders of Chinese origin redound to their personal credit and to the country's prestige, but it has eventually led to an auspicious development little dreamed of. It could not fail to make a deep impression on the Chinese people who are known to be less strong in national unity than in family or kinship unity. While there is no doubt that Wang Ching-wei was motivated by a high ideal in rising for the cause of Greater Asianism and Sino-Japanese solidarity even at the cost of the division of his country into two opposing camps, it cannot be denied that the happy concord of races and the water-tight national unity built up around the Manchoukuo leaders of Chinese origin spurred the emergence of New China and led to Sino-Japanese friendship following the issuance of the Konoye statement.

Attitude Identical

With the proclamation of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, an East Asia common prosperity organization was established among the three countries. Japan's attitude toward China and Manchoukuo is, as far as circumstances permit, identical. Japan's avowed policy of seeking no cession of territory or no indemnity, declared in the early stage of the China Affair, was not a political strategy but a guarantee for the preservation of China's national strength unimpaired. The fact has been conclusively proved by the series of measures which Japan has taken, such as the abolition of extraterritorial rights, the retrocession of the concessions, the transfer of enemy property, etc. The civil-minded may interpret these measures as an offer of gratuity or as sycophancy. They are not. They are all calculated to strengthen China's independence. For the establishment of an indivisible relation between Japan and China in coordinating their policies, China's national strength must be replenished as far as possible as a prerequisite. It is diametrically opposed to the imperialistic policies practiced by Anglo-Americans toward China.

The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is the formula for the building up of the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia. The term "Common Prosperity Region" denotes a region where the constituent nations conduct cooperative operation of their States. It is presumed that a common prosperity region will come to have a system for common prosperity operation.

The creation of a Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region was advocated in August, 1940, by the second Konoye Cabinet. This was preceded by further consolidation of a common prosperity structure between Japan and Manchoukuo in July of the same year. The structure was extended in November of that year to embrace China also. Incidentally, the year 1940 marked the 2,600th anniversary of our national founding, the year in which we were granted a gracious Imperial Injunction to expand a great way intact from the age of the Gods at home and abroad and thereby contribute to the welfare of humanity. It was a memorable year in the history of our national progress as well as in the history of the common prosperity of the world.

Today, the world finds four major camps hoisting their respective banners—the Anglo-American camp its banner of democracy, another name for world imperialism; the Soviet Union her banner of world Bolshevism; Germany her banner of Greater Europe Fraternity; Japan her banner of Greater Asia Common Prosperity. Our ideal of common prosperity is to enable all the nations to have each its proper place and enjoy lasting prosperity. In order that each nation may have its proper status, it must, first, perfect its autonomy and, second, consummate its defense, economy, culture and other fields of activity with due regard to the common prosperity of the Region.

Manchoukuo's independence and the establishment of a common prosperity structure between her and Japan marked the first step toward the realization of our ideal. To discuss the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity without grasping this fundamental nature of the Japan-Manchoukuo mutual prosperity set-up is like skipping over the first volume of a series and beginning with the second volume.

Problem of U.S. Production

Limit of Expansion Capacity Reached in July—Quick Termination of War Now Sought

Editor's Note: The following are the opinions expressed by leading persons in the nation's various fields regarding the essence of the American war leadership, their desire for the quick termination of the present war, and their frantic efforts in this regard, during a discussion meeting conducted by the Chuo Koron on the subject of the intensification of the war situation. The following persons participated:

Kiyoshi Tsuchiya, Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.
Lieutenant-Colonel Shigetoshi Nakahara.
Shunichi Kase, Secretary to the Foreign Minister.
Tadao Takemura, professor of Keio University.
Eizo Nagasaki, president of the Showa Sekiyu Kaisha.

Tsuchiya: We wish to hear from Mr. Kase concerning conditions in America, such as domestic strife, and the paradox of American diplomatic policies.

Kase: The American Government has its reasons for not wishing to give Japan time in the prosecution of the current war. The American people also have their own reasons for so desiring. I have been studying the way the American leaders have been directing the conduct of the war and have come to the conclusion that they did not expect a prolonged affair when the conflict actually started. They thus based their policy of war prosecution on the idea of a short and quick fight. Analysis of this question from various technical standpoints will arrive at the same conclusion. I wish to consider the problem from the three main factors of war conduct, namely, manpower, materials and money. Against the established theory that America has 53,000,000 men for her national mobilization, there are already 65,000,000 employed in both military service and industrial plants. In other words, something like 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 persons are employed in excess of the estimated capacity. As to material goods, American production reached its peak in the summer of last year. It has been the consensus of opinion in the United States that, setting the figures from 1935 to 1939 at 100, if the index of 195 is produced, the peak is reached. After 207 was reached in July last year, it does not rise any higher. This tendency can be also inferred from President Roosevelt's message at the beginning of this year in which he says in substance that the United States will make many more airplanes and trucks but will decrease the production of other weapons this year.

Smaller Than Last Year's

This year's military budget is smaller in amount than that of last year, which was originally $110,000,000,000 and later reduced to $92,000,000,000. This year's appropriation is approximately $90,000,000,000, thus, cutting down her available war funds.

Considered from these three main factors, it may be said that the United States has reached its peak in all phases of its national war life. She cannot continue this condition any longer, having exhausted her highest endeavors during the past two years. The people's financial burden has also been very great. The American Government made intensive efforts in its attempt to terminate the war quickly, but the American people have their way of life. That is, they wish to maintain their high standard of living. Thus, the Government's policy of production, military service and labor service would not progress as desired because of lack of proper cooperation by the people. At the time of the surrender of the Badoglio regime in Italy, some Americans became quite optimistic. They began to think, that the war had passed the highest peak and that the anti-Axis would surely gain final victory, and that the war would end soon. Seeing that a long war would create domestic troubles peculiar to a democracy, the American Government planned a short-term war and the policy was endorsed by the people.

Tsuchiya: The American policy toward Latin America, especially toward Argentina in recent times, may be considered as a sign of America's franticness over the war situation.

Kase: I believe it rather shows the aims of America in the present war. Her ambition for world hegemony is well known, and it has much to do with her desire to bring pressure on such countries as Argentina and Bolivia who do not cooperate as desired. America must secure their support if she wishes to dominate Central and South America. Another reason is to draw neutrals to the anti-Axis camp in order to expand their own war power against the Axis group, especially in relation with the problem of a second front in Europe. America wishes to keep South America as her sphere of absolute influence as part of her world domination scheme.

Is Sign of Frenzy

Nakahara: America's pressure on Argentina can be regarded as a sign of her franticness. She wishes to keep the trust of the people in the government's policy. Am I not correct in this view?

Kase: It may be called such, but a real sign of America's franticness is rather shown by the policy of the American war leaders to instigate hatred of the Japanese. They are attempting to implant hatred of the Japanese thoroughly among their own people. For instance, they have been circulating absolutely groundless reports about the Japanese maltreatment of American war prisoners. The American Government evidently feels that it must employ such tactics in order to keep up the morale of the people.

Tsuchiya: The proposed national service act of America evidently shows that America has not yet reached the stage of planned economy, although it had attained perfect employment. But now Government control must be established if State activities are to be continued. I anticipate various paradoxes and discrepancies arising from the enforcement of various measures of coercive economic control by the Government hereafter.

Takemura: The present conditions will give rise to various serious difficulties in the enforcement of such a controlled economy by means of the coercive policy of the government. We know that prior to the outbreak of the war, the American Government attempted to recover prosperity by means of the New Deal. The leaders of this movement, either bureaucrats or scholars, advocated that good times be brought to the peoples of the middle class, farmers and the people engaged in various light industries. The attempt was a failure and resulted in a stalemate in America's domestic conditions, so that they had to find something abroad to distract public attention. It was at this time that the Democratic Party compromised with the Republicans, who are backed by the big financiers and the people of the heavy industries. The so-called Big Business in the United States argued that no prosperity could be brought about unless America expanded world markets as well as her war industries. This amounted to instigation and provocation of war, and the chief exponent of this imperialistic policy, Cordell Hull, appeared on the stage to carry out the new American policy, plunging America straight into World War II.

New Replaced Old

At the same time, practical businessmen appeared in the first line of the home front as new American bureaucrats, replacing those who had failed to carry out the policy of New Deal. These men are now assuming the role of war leaders. In the initial stage, profit-making was promised because of the temporary prosperity which was ushered in. With industrial equipment working at full capacity, the production cost was reduced considerably and industrialists made fat profits. Thus, both the big financiers and the Republican Party until recently cooperated with the Government, hand in hand with the Democratic Party.

But since last year, the prices of raw materials began to soar, and the plants were faced with the necessity of expanding their facilities. All this meant increases in production cost and the consequent decrease in their profits. Thus, the margin of quantity prosperity was reached. This stage having been reached, the Republican Party now does not endorse the policy of a long war. If the Roosevelt Government wishes to carry out a high-degree controlled economy, the Republican Party would not consent to it. To carry out such an economic policy would result in a sharp opposition between the Republican and Democratic parties. And thus, Roosevelt's fourth term has become difficult of realization, and the weakening of his administration a serious problem. I believe this is one great cause preventing America from carrying out a high-degree controlled economy such as seen in both Japan and Germany.

Fruits of Wisdom

It is only men of quiet life that can freely enjoy the beauties of nature, presented by wind, flowers, snow, and the moon. Again, it is only men of leisure that can justly appreciate such charms as are displayed in the shifting scenes of trees growing on the water's edge or bamboos standing among the stones. —Ts'ai-ken-t'an.

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Health is the greatest of gifts, contentedness the best riches; trust is the best of relationship; Nirvana, the highest happiness.—Dhammapada.